

JPRS-TND-91-007

20 MAY 1991



JPRS Report

Nuclear Developments

N O T I C E

NUCLEAR DEVELOPMENTS REPORT TO BE RENAMED

Beginning with JPRS-TND-91-010, the JPRS REPORT: NUCLEAR DEVELOPMENTS will be renamed JPRS REPORT: PROLIFERATION ISSUES. Its content will remain unchanged except that information on *ballistic missiles* and *biological weapons* will now appear in this report instead of the JPRS REPORT: ARMS CONTROL. This material will be included with other proliferation items under the appropriate geographic heading. Information on treaties governing the production, possession, and use of chemical and biological weapons will continue to appear under appropriate geographic headings in the ARMS CONTROL report.

Subscribers to the NUCLEAR DEVELOPMENTS report will experience no lapse in receipts when this change takes effect. Subscribers to the ARMS CONTROL report who wish to subscribe to the PROLIFERATION ISSUES report should consult the back cover for subscription information.

NUCLEAR DEVELOPMENTS

JPRS-TND-91-007

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KENYA

Government Plans Research, Safety Policies

91WP00894 Nairobi DAILY NATION in English
5 Mar 91 p 4

[Text] A national nuclear science and technology-policy is already being formulated, the Minister for Research, Science and Technology, Mr George Muoho, said in Nairobi yesterday.

The plan will include the establishment of a nuclear research institute at the University of Nairobi and the creation of a department of nuclear medicine at the Kenyatta National Hospital, Mr Muoho said during the official opening of a two-week regional training course on nuclear law and safety regulations for Africa, at Nairobi's Silver Springs Hotel.

He said that most people associate atomic energy with mass destruction weapons, but its peaceful use will boost the country's socio-economic development, including

food production, pest control, various research programmes, analysis and the testing of materials.

The Minister said that the country will expand or develop its nuclear science and technology from the already existing center for nuclear science and techniques which was established at the University of Nairobi over a decade ago by the National Council for Science and Technology (NCST).

Mr Muoho said that although radioactive substances are being used in many developing nations, including Kenya, storage facilities and the buildings sheltering such substances were not specifically designed for the purpose. Kenya needs to acquire more expertise and facilities for the disposal of radioactive wastes.

He said that the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) has played a crucial role in helping the world expand its peaceful use of nuclear energy which has helped in the war against poverty.

Spokesman Denies Medium-Range Missile Sale to Pakistan

HK2504133291 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1103 GMT 25 Apr 91

[Text] Beijing, 25 Apr (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)—When taking questions raised by reporters today, Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman Wu Jianmin said: The report claiming that China provides medium-range missiles to Pakistan is absolutely groundless. China does not stand for, encourage, or engage itself in nuclear proliferation and does not aid other countries in developing nuclear weapons.

He said: There is some research-oriented, small-scale cooperation on nuclear development between China and Algeria. This is purely for peaceful purposes.

When asked "What is China's attitude on nuclear installations in Korea, and does China agree to the international community's inspection of its nuclear installations," Wu Jianmin replied: Korea's signing this agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency is a matter within the scope of the "Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty." But China is not a party to this treaty. This matter should be settled through negotiations among all parties concerned so as to facilitate detente and stability on the Korean peninsula.

Army Paper Outlines Nuclear Submarine Development

HK0404145891 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE in English 1312 GMT 4 Apr 91

[“LIBERATION ARMY DAILY Discloses Inside Story of China’s Development of Nuclear-Powered Submarines”—ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE headline]

[Text] Beijing, April 4 (HKCNA)—The LIBERATION ARMY DAILY [JIEFANGJUN BAO] revealed today the inside story of China’s development of nuclear-powered submarines in an article titled “Nuclear Submarines—A Common Name”.

The article said that the launching of the world’s first nuclear-powered submarine on the east coast of the United States in 1954 drew the attention of China. Marshal Nie Rongzhen, then in charge of military industrial production, wrote to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and proposed the building of a nuclear-powered submarine based on China’s own efforts. The proposition was endorsed by chairman Mao Zedong. Nowadays, China’s nuclear-powered submarines cruise the vast territorial waters of the motherland.

The article said that the development of submarine projects dates back to the mid-60’s when there was very little information on the technology for building nuclear-powered submarines. Chinese scientists and technicians had merely some pictures of foreign submarines to give them an idea of what they looked like. The first Chinese

made nuclear-powered submarine was built in the 1970’s after years of continuing effort

China staged a test of its nuclear-fuelled submarine at state level in the 1980’s. The submarine was subjected to a pressure of several hundred tonnes per sq. metre in the course of the pressure tests carried out over all the vessel. Such tests carried out by the United States and the Soviet Union resulted in accidents which claimed lives and wrecked the submarines. Taking this into consideration, many Chinese naval officers and ratings before undertaking the test had left letters for their families in case of possible death during the test. The test, however, turned out to be a success with the whole crew returning safely.

New Rocket Engine Developed

HK0504150091 Beijing CEI Database in English 5 Apr 91

[Text] Changsha (CEI)—The multiple-start binary double adjustment variable-thrust liquid rocket engine has been developed recently in the University of Defence Science and Technology.

The variable-thrust liquid rocket engine is a hi-tech product widely used in the space industry. It is an important device for attitude control, orbital maneuver, space docking, interception, planet exploration and the soft landing of manned vehicle.

International Atomic Energy Head Visits Daya Bay Station

HK0904141291 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 5 Apr 91

[Text] Yesterday, Hans Blix, director of the International Atomic Energy Organization, and his entourage visited the site of Guangdong’s Daya Bay Nuclear Power Station, which is currently under construction.

After being shown around at the construction site, (Hans Briggs) fully affirmed the Daya Bay Nuclear Power Station principle of giving primary importance to safety and quality and spoke highly of its method of building a high-standard nuclear power station using imported advanced technology and absorbing advanced experiences.

Qinshan Nuclear Station Begins 2d-Phase Construction

OW200412991 Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 14 Apr 91 p 1

[Text] As I look south into the distance atop Qin Shan, the second-phase construction of the Qinshan Nuclear Power Station at the foot of the mountain has already begun. Preparations for road construction and surveys of hydro-geology, electricity supply, and telecommunications have been completed, creating the favorable conditions for the large-scale construction.

The designed capacity of the second-phase construction will consist of two 600,000-kilowatt [kw] generating units, with total energy to be generated four times of that of the first-phase construction.

According to briefings by engineering personnel in charge of the second-phase construction, the location has been decided. Prospecting has shown that the geological structure is entirely suitable for constructing the nuclear power station. So far, major research projects involving geological, hydrological, and seismic prospecting, maritime surveys, experiments of silting and drainage, and radiation and environmental investigations have been basically completed. Reliable data obtained from these projects have increased people's confidence in the second-phase construction of the nuclear power plant.

Jubilant over the report on the second-phase construction, the local government and people have once again extended selfless aid. While trying to broaden a meandering cement road leading to the construction site through a mulberry field in the course of surveys, the engineering personnel asked to borrow bulldozers from

Qinshan Village, in Haiyuan County's Chuanba Township. The request was promptly granted by the township government and villagers as they understood that the machinery would be used for construction of the nuclear power station.

Guangdong Nuclear Power Corp Joins World Association

*OW2304155291 Beijing XINHUA in English
1457 GMT 23 Apr 91*

[Text] Shenzhen, April 23 (XINHUA)—Guangdong Nuclear Power Joint Venture Co. Ltd. joined the World Association of Nuclear Operators (WANO) April 22 (local time) in Atlanta City, the United States.

The company, owner of the Guangdong Nuclear Power Plant, which is currently under construction, was accepted as member of WANO yesterday morning at the international organization's annual meeting in Atlanta.

The Guangdong Nuclear Power Plant is now under construction at Daya Bay. Its first generating unit is scheduled to go into operation in 1992.

JAPAN**Agency Plans New Nuclear Reactor Policy**

OW1504132691 Tokyo KYODO in English 0832 GMT 15 Apr 91

[Text] Tokyo, April 15 KYODO—The natural resources and energy agency on Monday said it plans to develop a new generation of light-water nuclear reactors that minimize safety-check burdens on reactor operators.

The first of the reactors is expected to be installed at the beginning of the 21st century.

Agency officials said the agency will ignore the goal of a "maximum capacity of 1.5 million to 1.8 million kilowatts" outlined in a 1986 government advisory panel report and instead aim for lower capacities.

But they said permission will be given for the installation of high-capacity reactors by power companies, on condition they are safe, reliable, and economical, and do not impose excessive safety-check burdens.

Present-day light-water reactors, which are the most common among nuclear reactors in Japan, have a capacity of 1.1 million kilowatts and the improved versions of such systems have a 1.3 million kilowatt output.

Higher-capacity reactors require more complex operations and thus impose heavier safety-check burdens on operators, the officials said. In addition, the reactors require more complicated periodic checkups making them prone to maintenance errors.

The officials said a new generation of reactors require design that makes it easier to avoid human errors, such as fail-safe systems and minimization of operator safety-checks, so as to prevent a reactor accident.

Kansai Electric To Replace Parts in Nuclear Reactor

OW1504164891 Tokyo KYODO in English 1542 GMT 15 Apr 91

[Text] Fukui, April 15 KYODO—The Kansai Electric Power Co. has confirmed nine antivibration bars were faultily installed in a steam generator of the No. 2 reactor at its Takahama plant in Fukui Prefecture, the prefectoral government said Monday.

Fukui officials said the power company has decided to replace all of the 534 bars of the No. 2 reactor with improved ones.

The bars are designed to reduce vibrations in the tiny tubes attached to the steam generator of the 826,000-kilowatt boiling water-type reactor.

The power firm also decided to plug all of the 18 tubes adjacent to the nine bars so they cannot be used, the officials said.

But they indicated the company will not necessarily be allowed to resume operation of the reactor even after replacement of the bars with improved ones.

Depending on the results of checks on the No. 2 reactor of another Kansai Electric Power Co. facility, the Mihama nuclear power plant, also in Fukui Prefecture, further measures may be needed to ensure safe operation of the reactors at both plants, said the officials.

On February 9 at the Mihama plant, a split formed in one of the tubes that should have been held in place by antivibration bars, allowing 55 tons of radioactive water to leak from the primary cooling system to the secondary system that powers the plant's turbine.

The leakage activated the reactor's emergency core cooling system to avert a possible meltdown.

The power company checked the other reactors of the same type and found something unusual with the Takahama plant's No. 2 reactor.

On March 21, the operation of the reactor was suspended, and the firm started detailed checks into the bars around 10 tubes in the steam generator.

MITI Orders Inspection of Nuclear Reactor

OW2204092191 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 1000 GMT 17 Apr 91

[Text] The Ministry of International Trade and Industry [MITI] ordered Kansai Electric Power Company to immediately identify an extraneous piece of metal found at the bottom of the No. 2 reactor at the Oi Nuclear Plant, the Agency of Natural Resources and Energy [ANRE] under MITI announced today.

According to the ANRE, operations at the No. 2 reactor of the Oi Nuclear Plant in Oi Town, Fukui Prefecture, have been suspended since a 25 March routine inspection. During the inspection, however, a tester camera found some extraneous matter at the bottom of the reactor. Kansai Electric Power collected the material today and investigated where it came from. The firm found that the circle-shaped matter was made of metal 1.5 cm by 2.5 cm by 1.5 cm, and looks like a finger screw.

MITI ordered Kansai Electric Power to identify immediately the piece of metal. It is anticipated that the piece of metal could be a part used for control rod guide pipes located above the fuel rods.

While the piece is too big to fall through the space between fuel rods, MITI is also concerned that the piece of metal might have damaged outer fuel rods. MITI therefore plans to order further inspections of fuel rods as necessary.

NORTH KOREA

Countries Urge Nuclear Inspection; North Rejects

USSR Threatens Nuclear Cutoff

LD1504123591 Moscow World Service in English
1200 GMT 15 Apr 91

[Text] The Soviet Union has warned North Korea it will cut off all nuclear supplies and cooperation unless Pyongyang agrees to international inspections of its nuclear facilities.

The REUTER News Agency has reported that the statement was made today at a news conference in Tokyo by Vladlen Martynov, director of the Institute of World Economy and International Relations of the Soviet Academy of Sciences. A day before, the South Korean news agency YONHAP reported that the South Korean President No Tae-u was to appeal to the Soviet President Gorbachev during their forthcoming meeting to prevent the creation of nuclear weapons in North Korea.

China 'Urging' To Sign Agreement

SK1604055191 Seoul YONHAP in English 0532 GMT
16 Apr 91

[Text] Seoul, April 16 (YONHAP)—China, at the request of the Soviet Union, is urging North Korea to sign up [as received] the safeguards agreement of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), a South Korean official said Tuesday.

"We are aware that China, at the request of the Soviet Union, is pushing North Korea to accept international inspection of its nuclear facilities under the IAEA safeguards accord," the official said on condition of anonymity.

The Soviet Union has warned Pyongyang that it will cut off all supplies and cooperation unless the North allows inspection, a leading Soviet academic said Monday in Tokyo.

The Soviet efforts follow an agreement on North Korean nuclear capability reached between South Korean President No Tae-u and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev in two rounds of talks last year.

"With these Soviet and Chinese efforts, North Korea will have to join the IAEA accord before long. If North Korea signs the accord and accepts international inspection, we will see the nuclear threat markedly decrease on the Korean peninsula," the official said.

North Korea joined the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty in December 1985 but has not yet signed the safeguards accord, which a signatory has to do within 18 months.

The issue will be discussed in depth at the No-Gorbachev summit in South Korea Friday, he said.

Kim Il-song Rejects Inspection

SK2004000791 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean
2200 GMT 19 Apr 91

[Correspondent Chon Yong-ok report from Tokyo]

[Excerpt] In a special interview with the Japanese paper MAINICHI SHIMBUN yesterday, North Korea's Kim Il-song said that he strongly refuses [kanglyogi kobu handa] to accept inspection of nuclear facilities in North Korea, saying that it is unjust and stands against reason [tol-e maji anun pudanghan haengwi]. [passage omitted]

Vice Minister Comments

SK1904034191 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean
19 Apr 91 p 1

[Correspondent Song Hui-yong report from Tokyo]

[Text] Kang Sok-chu, North Korean first vice minister of foreign affairs, on 18 April discussed the issue of accepting inspection of nuclear facilities with the International Atomic Energy Agency. He said North Korea will never accept inspection of nuclear facilities unless the United States guarantees that it would not pose a threat to North Korea with its nuclear weapons.

Vice Minister Kang emphasized this in an exclusive interview with the Japanese MAINICHI SHIMBUN in Pyongyang on 18 April. In addition, he said when North Korea signed the nuclear nonproliferation agreement in 1985, it was designed to have the United States withdraw its nuclear military equipment from South Korea. This is the first time a North Korean high-level official has mentioned that North Korea's objective in signing the nuclear nonproliferation agreement was to promote the United States to withdraw its nuclear military equipment.

He said: I know well that there is an obligation to accept inspection of nuclear facilities if we join the International Atomic Energy Agency. The United States should know, at the same time, that there is a stipulation in the agreement that no state should pose a threat to another state with nuclear weapons.

In addition, he asserted that security in the Asian region should be guaranteed by the people of Asia. He also indirectly expressed his displeasure with the plan to set up a consultative organization among the five powerful states in the Asian and Pacific region, which President Gorbachev announced in the previous day's speech at the Japanese national assembly.

More on Rejection

SK2004031791 Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean
20 Apr 91 p 1

[Report by Tokyo-based correspondent Kang Su-ung]

[Excerpt] Kang Sok-chu, North Korea's first deputy foreign minister, was recently interviewed by reporters

form Japan's MAINICHI SHIMBUN (delegation led by Mori, head of the Editorial Department of its Tokyo office). Touching on the issue of nuclear inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), he said, "We cannot accept nuclear inspection unless we have the assurance that the United States will not pose a threat with its nuclear weapons," according to the 19 April MAINICHI SHIMBUN. [passage omitted]

Position on Inspection Maintained

SK2704050791 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0452 GMT 27 Apr 91

[Text] Pyongyang April 27 (KCNA)—It is only too natural that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea maintains the position that it will sign the nuclear safeguards accord on condition that the nuclear weapons of the United States are pulled out of South Korea and it promises not to use them against North Korea, said the Indian paper PEOPLE'S DEMOCRACY on April 21 in an article titled "The DPRK's Position on Nuclear Inspection."

Noting that the United States and some western countries keep utter silence about the U.S. nuclear weapons densely deployed in the whole area of South Korea, while demanding "international nuclear inspection" over the DPRK, the paper said

Japan also raises the question of "international nuclear inspection" as one of the conditions for the normalization of diplomatic relations with the DPRK.

In fact, the U.S. Government openly declares that it will use nuclear weapons against the DPRK and make preparations for their use through the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises which began in 1976.

If the United States is truly interested in the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, it must respond to signing a peace agreement with the DPRK and withdraw nuclear weapons from South Korea without delay and stop the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises.

CPRF Views South's 'Outburst' Against Reactor

SK1504002091 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1115 GMT 14 Apr 91

[Text] Pyongyang April 14 (KCNA)—The Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland [CPRF] issued a statement today denouncing the outburst let out by the South Korean "defense minister" on April 12 threatening to attack the "atomic reactor facilities" of the North.

The statement reads in full:

Peace on the Korean peninsula is now facing a grave challenge.

The South Korean "defense minister" made very ill-boding utterances before South Korean newspaper editors on April 12 threatening to "throw commandoes into the North and surprise and destroy the 'atomic reactor facilities' there."

These bellicose words of the South Korean "defense minister" have given rise to fierce anger and deep apprehensions among all the compatriots in the North, the South and overseas and the peaceloving people the world over

All the opposition parties and people of various strata of South Korea are strongly demanding an immediate dismissal of the "defense minister," branding them as a grave bellicose outburst totally negating North-South dialogue and leading the situation of our country to a very dangerous brink of war.

The declaration of the South Korean military boss to surprise the "atomic reactor facilities" of the North is an intolerable challenge to the entire compatriots who have turned out in a nation-wide struggle to achieve a peaceful reunification in the '90s without fail, desiring peace.

Regarding the outburst of the South Korean military boss as a never-to-be-condoned anti-national criminal act to wreck peace and bring dark clouds of war to our country, break up dialogue and block the way of peaceful reunification, the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland pungently denounces it in the name of the entire Korean people.

His utterances threatening to attack our "atomic reactor facilities" are a most blatant declaration on giving up dialogue and negating peaceful reunification.

It is clear to everyone that peaceful reunification cannot be achieved in our country without dialogue.

We cannot but take the outburst of the South Korean "defense minister" seriously because it is virtually a declaration of war against us.

The South Korean authorities are now setting afloat the rumor that the utterances of the "defense minister" were a "slip of the tongue". But they were not a slip of the tongue or the will of an individual or a mere threat to us. The South Korean authorities are now trying to save the situation, saying that his remarks were "cancelled" and they were "a slip of the tongue." But this cannot conceal their scheme of a surprise attack on us which has already been brought into the open. The No Tae-u group has not only decided to make a surprise attack on our "atomic reactor facilities" but also worked out even a concrete operational plan to carry it into practice.

The South Korean military boss was so fascinated by the results of the Gulf war as to openly reveal it.

Through his utterances the No group stripped itself naked as an anti-national group of criminals who seek only "prevailing-over-communism reunification" by force of arms, not minding the destruction of the nation.

Now it has become all the clearer why the South Korean authorities have staged the large-scale "Team Spirit" joint military exercises with the U.S. for this year again in defiance of our repeated proposals and demand and persistently objected to our consistent proposal to adopt a North-South nonaggression declaration.

It has also been dragged into the light of day that their recent proposal for the resumption of the North-South high-level talks and North-South Red Cross talks even before the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises came to a close was nothing but a smokescreen for concealing their belligerent nature.

Their anti-national, dangerous scheme to provoke a war which may push the situation in our country to an irretrievable phase can by no means be a plan of them alone.

Their plan to make a surprise attack on our atomic reactor facilities is immediately a plan of the United States and it is based on its script.

Obsessed with megalomania after the Gulf war, the United States has the mistaken notion that its "policy of strength" will work in Korea, too, and intends to unleash an all-out war of aggression against our republic, taking issue with non-existent nuclear facilities of ours. The U.S. imperialists have already mapped out a war scenario in anticipation of a war in Korea and, these days, they are whipping up a war atmosphere with the unusually vociferous talk that the Korean peninsula is the most dangerous region where a war may break out following the Gulf war.

In case the South Korean authorities commit a rash act at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists, it would inevitably lead to an allout war, and then, our nation will suffer irretrievable, catastrophic disasters and peace in Asia and the rest of the world be jeopardized.

Do the South Korean authorities really intend to trample upon the desire of the 70 million people for peace and peaceful reunification and plunge our nation again into the holocaust of a war forced by the U.S. imperialists. Surely we who are struggling for peace and peaceful reunification of the country can never allow such a situation to be created.

Neither dialogue nor peace and reunification are possible in Korea as long as there remain in South Korea the warmaniacs trying to impose irrevocable disasters and scourge upon the whole nation and wreck peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

For peace and security of our country and, furthermore, in Asia and the world, the U.S. imperialists and the No Tae-u group must stop their criminal war provocation moves at once and the South Korean bellicose elements running wild with the backing of the U.S. imperialists must be removed immediately.

The South Korean people of all walks of life must look straight at the dangerous situation prevailing in the

country and fight more resolutely to prevent a new war, safeguard peace and promote the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Availing ourselves of this opportunity, we earnestly call on the governments, political parties, social organizations and figures of various social strata of all countries who want a peaceful reunification of Korea and peace of mankind to pay due attention to the danger of another war in Korea created by the United States and the South Korean authorities, bitterly denounce them and continue expressing full support to and solidarity with the righteous struggle of our people and all the fellow countrymen for peace and peaceful reunification.

Paper Views South as 'Nuclear Forward Base'

SK1804110391 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0957 GMT 18 Apr 91

[Text] Pyongyang April 18 (KCNA)—The U.S. ruling quarters openly oppose the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula as they constantly pursue the heinous design to resort to nuclear blackmail against the northern half of Korea and unleash a nuclear war, by keeping hold on South Korea as a nuclear forward base.

NODONG SINMUN today says this in a signed article hitting at the utterances of Solomon, a U.S. State Department senior official, that "the United States is opposed to the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula" in order to maintain "nuclear deterrent."

The article says

It is an urgent demand of the times today to turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free zone.

The DPRK made the proposal to turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone and has striven to this end

But the U.S. imperialists are building up nuclear bases in South Korea to carry into practice their shameless nuclear war design. They declared South Korea "the frontline of the U.S. strategy" and "the first-class region among the targets of the use of nuclear arms" and massively introduced and deployed nuclear weapons there.

Those nuclear weapons deployed in South Korea account for 55 per cent of the U.S. nuclear arms in the Asia-Pacific region.

In continuing to ship ever greater quantities of nuclear means into South Korea, the U.S. imperialists seek to start a nuclear war against the North and other socialist countries in Asia with that part of Korea as a stronghold.

The open utterances of the U.S. reactionary ruling quarters that "it is the United States' policy to use nuclear weapons on the Korean peninsula in case of emergency" and "a nuclear attack must be made on the north of Korea", suggest that it is an unchangeable intention and

strategic aim of the U.S. imperialists to provoke a nuclear war on the Korean peninsula.

They think that they can easily establish their domination over Asia if they keep hold on the Korean peninsula, a military strategic vantage contiguous to the Asian continent, and also regard South Korea as a most favourable place for the use of nuclear weapons. Hence their persistent attempt to provoke a nuclear war in Korea.

The U.S. imperialists, to justify these maneuverings, are advertising even the ridiculous fiction of the North's "nuclear programme."

If a nuclear attack is made, it will immediately spread into a worldwide thermonuclear war.

The U.S. imperialists must stop their nuclear war preparations in Korea and withdraw all their nuclear bases and weapons from South Korea.

YONHAP on North's Potential for Nuclear Weapons

SK2404020891 Seoul YONHAP in English 0152 GMT
24 Apr 91

[Text] Seoul, April 24 (YONHAP)—North Korea is just three or four years away from adding nuclear weapons to its arsenal, assuming completion of its third nuclear reactor and nuclear fuel recycling plant in 1992, a North Korean affairs expert said Wednesday.

North Korea is building a third reactor, which will produce nuclear fuel, and a recycling plant in Yongbyon, an area [of] North Pyongyang, and they are likely to be in operation in 1992, said the expert, who declined to be identified.

Because it takes two or three years to put together a nuclear device, North Korea can have a nuclear capability in 1994 or 1995, he said.

When the reactor and recycling plant are completed, North Korea will be able to produce 28 kilograms of plutonium annually, enough to build two or three 20-kiloton bombs. It was a 20-kiloton bomb that destroyed Nagasaki in 1945.

Unlike the first reactor, which was imported from the Soviet Union, the second and third reactors were built with North Korean technology and are fitted to turn out plutonium, he said.

Whereas normal nuclear power plants use enriched uranium for fuel, the North Korean reactors use natural uranium to produce plutonium.

North Korea started construction of a 30,000-kilowatt second reactor in 1980 and completed it in February 1987. It began work on the 200,000-kw third reactor in 1985 for completion next year.

In addition to the construction of nuclear reactors, North Korea has tested detonators, a basic step toward production of nuclear devices, 80 times between 1983 and 1987.

North Korea's first reactor, he said, was introduced from the Soviet Union in 1965 for study and research purposes.

Deposits of natural uranium in North Korea are estimated at 26 million tons, of which 4 million tons is recoverable.

North Korea also began building a uranium refining plant and nuclear fuel recycling plant in Pyongsan, Hwanghae Province, in 1985, according to the source.

SOUTH KOREA

USSR 'Ready' To Transfer Nuclear Technology

SK1704014691 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
17 Apr 91 p 3

[Text] A top Soviet nuclear scientist said yesterday that the Soviet Union is ready to transfer to Korea all of its advanced nuclear technology including fast breeder reactor and uranium enriching processes.

"If Korea wants, we will transfer liquid-lead cooled fast reactor technology, developed by the Soviet Union most recently," said Victor V. Orlov, president of the Soviet Nuclear Society, a prestigious nuclear scientists organization.

Orlov made the remarks on nuclear technology transfer after exchanging a memorandum of cooperation in the field of nuclear energy with An Pyong-hwa, president of the Korea Atomic Industrial Forum Inc. (KAIF) at the Sheraton Walker Hill Hotel in Seoul.

Orlov came to Korea to participate in the 6th KAIF/Korea Nuclear Society Annual Conference which closes today. The Soviet scientist made a keynote speech titled "Nuclear power in the USSR: Status and Prospects" at yesterday's session.

"The Soviet Union is most advanced in fast breeder reactor research and we have developed a reactor-cooling method using liquid-lead, instead of inflammable sodium as a coolant," Orlov said.

"We expect that we will have commercialized the liquid-lead cooling fast breed reactor in 12 years," Orlov said. "In the course of the fast reactor development, we will actively cooperate and exchange information with Korean nuclear scientists."

He said the Soviet Union can also provide Korea with centrifugal separation uranium enriching, radioactive waste treatment, nuclear fuel reprocessing, water pressurized reactor (PWR) and RBMK reactor technologies. RBMK reactors, developed by the Soviet Union, are now used in Hungary, Britain, France and Canada, he added.

Asked to comment on a media report that Soviet presidential spokesman Vitaliy Ignatenko warned North Korea that Moscow will stop supplying all nuclear supplies and cooperation unless Pyongyang allows international inspection of its nuclear facilities, Orlov said he thinks that it is an "appropriate" step in light of "international tradition."

He refused further comment on the sensitive issue, quipping, "As far as the matter is concerned, you'd better ask Mr. (Mikhail) Gorbachev who will visit Korea shortly."

When asked about the verity of a Soviet scientist's claim that the Chernobyl nuclear explosion five years ago killed up to 10,000 people, Orlov flatly denied the allegation, saying, "Only 30 people were killed and some 300 were hospitalized due to the accident."

British daily *Independent Sunday* reported that Vladimir Chernousenko, the scientific director in charge of a 30 km exclusion zone around the stricken power station, said the disaster claimed between 7,000 and 10,000 lives and most of those who died were miners and soldiers who died from radiation doses received while clearing up after the disaster.

Orlov said that after the accident, an anti-nuclear movement sprang up in the Soviet Union and as a result, the Soviet government has had to readjust its nuclear program.

The Soviet nuclear expert said all of the radioactivity was cleared up and presently three reactors of the Chernobyl plant are in normal operation. Their operation rate is 70 percent, he added.

The No. 4 reactor which was exploded was completely sealed with concrete and its inside is constantly monitored. "The Soviet authorities plan to bury the reactor for good," said the 61-year-old doctor of physics.

He said two reactors in Armenia were closed down and construction of a score of Chernobyl-type reactors was suspended after the mishap.

At present, the Soviet Union has 45 reactors in operation and they produce 13 percent of the total electricity generated in the country.

"The once military-oriented Soviet nuclear industry is increasingly interested in peaceful use of atomic energy," Orlov said.

No To Address DPRK Nuclear Issue

SK1504011391 Seoul YONHAP in English 0051 GMT
15 Apr 91

[Text] Seoul, April 15 (YONHAP)—President No Tae-u will ask Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev to stop supplying North Korea with plutonium and other nuclear materials when they meet Friday on Cheju Island, South Korean officials said Monday.

No will ask Gorbachev to suspend the shipments until North Korea signs the International Atomic Energy Agency's [IAEA] safeguards agreement and opens its nuclear facilities to international inspection, they said.

"President No will point out that North Korea's development of nuclear weapons will be a major hindrance to the peace and security of Northeast Asia that the Soviet Union is pursuing. He will also stress joint countermeasures against North Korea's development of nuclear arms for the steady development of Seoul-Moscow ties," one of the officials said.

The Soviet Union had been providing North Korea with nuclear materials for industrial use, but the supply was causing concern because they could be diverted to military purposes under current circumstances as North Korea was not allowing international inspection, he said.

"President No will ask the Soviet Union not to supply nuclear materials to North Korea until the IAEA makes certain that such materials are used for peaceful purposes," the official said.

President Gorbachev will fly into Cheju, Korea's southernmost island, for a brief summit on his way home from Japan, becoming the first Soviet supreme leader to set foot in either the capitalist South or communist North

South Korea and the Soviet Union settled issues pertaining to economic cooperation with Korea's promise of 3 billion U.S. dollars in aid shortly after they opened diplomatic relations on Sept. 30 last year.

The upcoming third No-Gorbachev summit will focus on such political issues as peace in Northeast Asia, South Korea's bid for U.N. membership, resumption of South-North Korean dialogue, and restructuring of international and regional order after the Gulf war, the official said.

No and Gorbachev met first in San Francisco on June 4 last year and then in Moscow in mid-December.

Other sources said No would ask Gorbachev to visit the North Korean capital of Pyongyang at the earliest possible date. Though North Korea and the Soviet Union are strong allies, no Soviet of Gorbachev's rank has ever visited Pyongyang. Long-ruling North Korean President Kim Il-song has invited the Soviet leader to visit Pyongyang several times since Gorbachev came to power in March 1985, but the invitation has yet to be answered.

The sources said Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Igor Rogachev could sound out North Korea on a visit by Gorbachev when he goes to Pyongyang shortly after the Cheju talks.

Rogachev is likely to visit Beijing and Pyongyang to brief the two governments on the outcome of Gorbachev's visits to Japan and South Korea.

Measures Against Possible Scud Attack Detailed

SK2504070291 Seoul YONHAP in English 0642 GMT
12 Apr 91

[Text] Seoul April 12 (YONHAP)—South Korea is working on comprehensive measures to "fundamentally block" Scud attacks by North Korea, but war on the peninsula would involve indiscriminate attacks throughout both nations and massive destruction. Lt. Gen. Chon Yong-taeck, director of strategy and planning for the joint chiefs of staff, said Friday.

In a breakfast meeting with news editors attended by Defense Minister Yi Chong-ku, Chon said North Korea began producing Scud missiles in 1986 and deployed a Scud regiment on the front line in 1988. They have a range of 300 kilometers, but a newer version that has been successfully launched has a range of 500 kilometers and can hit any target in South Korea.

"The Scuds can be countered by U.S. Patriot missiles but each head costs as much as 119 billion won (164 million U.S. dollars). We are now studying comprehensive measures that will fundamentally block Scud missiles," he said without elaborating.

Yi said war in Korea would be more destructive than the Gulf war.

A war here will involve indiscriminate attacks throughout the entire territory. As the two sides have almost even combat capability, the war will mean complete destruction and ruins," Yi said.

North Korea, with all its major targets in bunkers, would be difficult to invalidate in the early stages of war, he said.

"North Korea is expected to produce nuclear armaments though crude, from 1995 or 1996. Our government is demanding North Korea open its nuclear facilities for international inspection and join in world organizations that control nuclear proliferation. Our government is also asking North Korea not to acquire nuclear arms," Yi said.

Korea was divided into capitalist South and communist North in 1945 and the two sides fought a fratricidal war 1950-53.

Yi agreed that the possibility of a North Korean pre-emptive attack is very low, but cautioned against lowering South Korea's guard.

"We can't reduce the defense expenditure on the ground that the possibility is decreasing," he said.

"It is possible that Kim Il-sung may attack the South at any time when he faces his own limits in dealing with the dissident voices of students and the military elite, domestic economic problems, and the international trend to opening and reconciliation. Even if the possibility is only 1 percent, our armed forces should be thoroughly prepared against it."

Reducing the period of national service had been studied "but we think it is too early to cut it at present," Yi said. "Changes in inter-Korean climate will affect the period."

Korean men must spend 30 months in the military unless they have a physical problem that gets them on the reserve list.

Minister Clarifies Stand on North Nuclear Weapons Issue

SK2504013091 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
25 Apr 91 p 1

[Text] Defense Minister Yi Chong-ku said yesterday that the government will take all possible countermeasures if North Korea comes to possess nuclear weapons.

"If North Korea comes in possession of nuclear weapons, the government, along with the United States, will mount new political and diplomatic efforts to deter a war on the Korean peninsula," Yi testified in a plenary of the National Assembly.

He said he felt sorry for the fuss caused by his earlier controversial remarks that can be taken to mean South would make a preemptive attack on North's nuclear facilities. The intention was to have North stop nuclear weapons program, he said.

Five lawmakers took the floor to ask questions on national unification, security and diplomacy.

Prime Minister No Chae-pong said denuclearization should be guaranteed by superpowers in the area as well as a lucid inter-Korean agreement on the prevention of war.

He noted, "Today, a political will not to resort to nuclear weapons is more important than whether or not a country possesses nuclear weapons."

The premier went on to point out, "We should pay keen attention to the fact that North Korea continues to refuse to sign nuclear safety accords allowing for outside inspection."

THAILAND**Atomic Agency Looking for Research Reactor Site**

91WP00881 Bangkok THE NATION in English
5 Mar 91 p 14

[Article by Frank Lombard]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] The Organization of Atomic Energy for Peace (OAEPE), Thailand's nuclear regulatory agency, is looking for a new site to place its nuclear research reactor, currently located at Bangkhen, because of its present proximity to the airport.

The new location must be in suburban Bangkok to minimize transport time for radioactive isotopes and on

government property to minimize land acquisition costs. It also should be in an area of low population density. Upon moving, the reactor will be upgraded from 1 to 5 megawatts (MW), according to officials at OAEP.

OAEP's administrative offices and reactor are located in the booming area of Bangkhen on the Bibhavadi Rangsit Highway. It is about 1 km south of the Rama Gardens Hotel and next to the dairy factory of Yakult (Thailand) Co. To the east lies the campus of Kasetsart University.

The reactor has been there since 1961 and OAEP has watched the area grow up around them. They now have some 300 employees and most of these will remain at Bangkhen when the reactor finally finds a new home.

Alleged Leak

Mr Poonsuk Pongpat, chief of the OAEP's Health Physics Division, said that there have been no serious radiation leaks at Bangkhen in 30 years of operating.

There was a bit of an alarm in 1974 when the press alleged that a radioactive leak from the reactor had taken place and been covered up. The accusations came about because rain samples taken two years earlier showed rainwater to be polluted at levels that well exceed international safety limits.

Details of any fault were not well documented and still remain sketchy. Poonsuk attributes the whole episode to false readings from contaminated sample containers.

OAEP officials say there are five radiation monitoring stations in Thailand: one each in Chiang Mai, Khon Kaen, Songkla, the Meteorology Department on Sukhumvit Road and at OAEP in Bangkhen.

Not all of these stations provide continuous monitoring. However, they all take air samples once a week and rain fallout samples once a month or at more frequent intervals should there be an emergency.

These stations, which are run by the Meteorology Department in cooperation with OAEP, also take samples of soil, grass, water, and food once per year.

Strangely enough, a check with the Meteorology Department said they do radiation monitoring at only one location. This is at Sri Chang Island in Chonburi, with monthly rain samples being sent to Canada for analysis. Other knowledgeable sources were unaware that OAEP did monitoring outside of Bangkhen.

OAEP claims to have an autonomous group monitoring safety at the Bangkhen reactor. This group serves as an independent check should there be attempts to conceal a radiation leakage exceeding the safety standards.

OAEP officials pointed out that their reactor has a negative temperature feedback coefficient in that temperature rises bring on diminished flux. It is also physically limited to a maximum output of 2 MW.

On the subject of national nuclear waste, OAEP officials said that they are responsible for its collection. They now have, at the Bangkhen site, some 200 liters of compressed radioactive waste stored in steel drums surrounded by concrete. It may later be moved to a designated disposal area.

Some 90 percent of isotope production at Bangkhen is for use in government hospitals and are supplied to them at one fifth of the market price.

The national demand for isotopes is greater than the domestic supply. A large and undetermined fraction of the isotopes used must still be imported, and the situation has lately been compounded by the fact that the Bangkhen reactor was shut down last December for a year of scheduled maintenance.

Research activities at the reactor include neutron diffraction experiments and neutron activation for chemical analysis of trace elements. For example, this latter technique is used to detect tiny amounts of poisonous metals in food and in tap water.

Food Irradiation

OAEP also runs a 300 kilo-curie cobalt-60 gamma food irradiation center at Pathum Thani. It is being used for the experimental "shelf-life extension" of tropical fruits. The radiation kills microorganisms and tiny insects which foster food spoilage. There are also experiments going on to vulcanize rubber.

The facility is mainly financed by the Canadian government which is trying to promote this technology in the tropics for its commercial potential. For example, the powerful cobalt-60 source was a gift from Canada.

Irradiated "naem," a Thai pork sausage, is now being test marketed in Thailand. The package is clearly marked that it has been treated by radiation. Shoppers can now find it at Foodland and Mah Boonkrong, among other places.

In visiting a local Foodland, this writer found the supply had run out. The man at the meat counter said the item was very popular. People like it because it is "clean," he said.

However, Canadian consumer groups think otherwise and have given irradiated foods a hostile reception. OAEP admitted that only irradiated flour, onions, potatoes and some spices can be legally sold in Canada. It is not known how well they are doing.

It should be noted that gamma rays are x-rays of a higher-energy. They do not have a nuclear interaction and leave no residual radioactivity. However, there is an off-chance some organic molecules may be altered to produce undesirable trace chemicals.

Research on the topic has been going on for some 40 years now and the people at OAEP declared that nothing harmful had been found.

OAEP has a smaller, 11,000 curie cobalt-60, facility at Bangkhen for calibration and trial runs of food samples.

There is a third 100 kilo-curie facility at Nakhon Pathom used for sterilizing medical hardware, like bandages and surgical instruments, before exporting. It is run by a private firm, Kendall Gammatron Co Ltd, under OAEP regulations.

It is interesting to note that the Bangkhen reactor has insufficient flux to produce strong cobalt-60 source and they all have to be imported.

The UN's Vienna-based, International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) visits the OAEP facilities once a year as part of an international inspection agreement.

Thailand has not yet signed two IAEA conventions inspired by the Chernobyl disaster. They are called: "Early Notification of Nuclear Accident" and "Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency." These agreements are still under study, according to Dr Tatchai Sumitra, of Chulalongkorn's Engineering Faculty. [passage omitted]

BULGARIA

Bulgaria To Tighten Safety at Nuclear Power Station

OWT104023491 Beijing XINHUA in English
0200 GMT 11 Apr 91

[Text] Sofia, April 10 (XINHUA)—Bulgaria has adopted a million-dollar program to step up safety measures at the country's Kozlodui Nuclear Power Station, local media reported today.

The program, approved by the government today, includes the construction of new protection layers around four earlier-built reactors, consolidation of storage facilities for nuclear wastes, the establishment of an emergency warning system for nuclear leakage as well as a radioactive monitoring system during normal operations.

A medical center will also be created to provide more health care to the workers at the nuclear facility.

Local reports say the Bulgarian Government has asked international financial institutions and neighboring countries to help the program as it will cost an estimated 15 million U.S. dollars.

The Kozlodui Nuclear Power Station, built in 1969, is the largest of its kind in the Balkan region, with five reactors in operation and another one under construction.

The 2.6-million-kilowatt power station generates 12 billion kilowatt hours of electricity annually, accounting for 36 percent of the country's total energy output.

'Ineffective' Precautions Alleged at Chernobyl Trial

1U3004093491 Sofia BTA in English 2220 GMT
29 Apr 91

[Text] Sofia, April 29 (BTA)— "After the Chernobyl accident there was not a news blackout in Bulgaria, the proper name for what happened was a news crime," said one of the witnesses summoned to testify at the trial of two former top officials who were supposed to make arrangements for the radiological protection of the population. The trial is in its third week now. According to Professor Georgi Georgiev of the Institute of Nuclear Medicine, the problem is not that Bulgarians were not exposed to a threshold extent of contamination but that the precautions taken in Bulgaria proved to be absolutely ineffective. The situation in this country was quite different from that in the civilized world where the population received instructions to take some simple precautions.

Prof. Georgiev declared himself against a radiation scare, stressing that the average annual radiation exposure a Bulgarian gets from X-ray checks actually exceeds the doses received by the population after the Chernobyl accident.

An expert who was called to give evidence at the trial of Grigor Stoichkov, former chairman of the Governmental Commission for Management of Natural Disasters and Major Industrial Accidents, and of Prof. Lyubomir Shindarov, former sanitary inspector general, said that only nine of the 53 laboratories operating at that time were engaged in analyzing radiation levels.

Mr. Venelin Martinov, D.Sc. (agric.), produced facts to corroborate the statement made by another witness who said that it was mostly goods earmarked for export which were checked for radiation after the accident. About 45,000 tests were taken at the agricultural academy at that time, more than 24,000 of which on exports. One sample was taken per m^3 tonnes of products destined for export, while with the goods going to the home market the rate of sampling was one per 300 tonnes of agricultural products. Ms. Zdravka Pechenikova, head of the commission of experts appointed at that time, expressed her and her colleagues' surprise with the data released by Prof. Shindarov and Mr. Pandev, former chairman of the Committee Uses of Atomic Energy, in a televised interview of May 7, 1986 and their reassuring tone. She said that experts were stunned when an announcement released on May 24, 1986 canceled all precautions.

The witnesses for the commission of experts who have testified so far now confirmed that there was no "feedback" from the Governmental Commission and that the latter did not take any stand on the recommendations made by the former. The witness Mr. Tseno Khinkovski, president of the Agricultural Academy, holds the same opinion.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

IAEA Completes Inspection of Slovak Nuclear Plant

1D2604203191 Prague CTK in English 1958 GMT
26 Apr 91

[Text] Bratislava April 26 (CTK)—A group of the Vienna-based International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) experts ended today their three-week inspection in the nuclear power plant at Jaslovske Bohunice, West Slovakia.

The team, which studied the operation safety, included experts from Finland, France, Germany, Japan, Spain, Switzerland, Great Britain, the U.S., Czechoslovakia and six IAEA officials.

Claudio Almeida, head of the team which controlled the plant's V-1 unit, told CTK that the commission found

out that significant improvements have been made compared with the original Soviet project of the reactor. Nevertheless, there are still some deficiencies resulting from Soviet norms which were valid earlier, he said.

On the basis of the study, members of the mission recommended some further improvements on the V-1 unit, e.g. installation of additional safety alarm systems.

The mission at Jaslovske Bohunice was part of an IAEA programme in the framework of which international teams of experts will also control the operation safety of nuclear power plants in Bulgaria and the Soviet Union.

Demonstrators Demand Halt to Nuclear Program

*LD2704164791 Prague CTK in English 1541 GMT
27 Apr 91*

[Text] Temelin, South Bohemia, April 27 (CTK)—“An immediate halt to the Czechoslovak nuclear energy programme” was demanded by demonstrators at the building site of a new Czechoslovak power station at Temelin in South Bohemia today.

The demand was made in a letter which was addressed by the opponents of nuclear energy to the Czechoslovak authorities.

Participants included environmentalists from Czechoslovakia and Austria.

During a March from the town of Tyn nad Vltavou to Temelin the demonstrators unwound a ten-kilometre-long banner featuring slogans, children’s drawings and other forms of protest.

HUNGARY

USSR Nuclear Weapons Formerly Stored in Country

Antall, Nemeth Statements

*LD2304091191 Budapest MTI in English 0713 GMT
23 Apr 91*

[Text] Budapest, April 23 (MTI)—As reported previously quoting from the article in Saturday’s NEPSZABADSAG, Antal Annus, secretary of state at the Hungarian Ministry of Defence, raised the possibility that Hungary was once also a depot for Soviet nuclear warheads. In an interview published in the Monday issue of the paper, Karoly Grosz, former general secretary of the one-time Hungarian Socialist Workers party (HSWP) made a statement on the issue.

Today’s NEPSZABADSAG, carries an interview with former Prime Minister of Hungary Miklos Nemeth, who speaks about nuclear warheads in Hungary.

Miklos Nemeth, prime minister of Hungary from November 1988, said, he had been informed on the storage of such devices on Hungarian soil in December 1988.

“I received the information in the Hungarian Ministry of Defence, in the presence of Karoly Grosz. He, however, has never mentioned to me, either then or later that he had tried to do anything in the course of his talks with Gorbachev to have these devices withdrawn from the country”, Nemeth said.

Nemeth said he had held talks in Moscow on the removal of Soviet nuclear devices from Hungary.

“During my first trip to Moscow, in spring 1989, I mentioned then Soviet Prime Minister Ryzhkov the issue of removing these devices from Hungary. At the end of my visit I was told that Gorbachev had been informed both on the issue of nuclear devices and that of Soviet troops withdrawal from Hungary—these issues had earlier been discussed on party level but I was the first person to mention them on a governmental level—and I would be notified on the decision.”

In autumn 1989, Nemeth received an official telegram from the Soviet ambassador in Budapest, according to which the Soviet nuclear devices have been removed from Hungary, in compliance with Hungary’s request.

The Hungarian Ministry of Defence checked and confirmed the fact that the devices had been removed.

“I informed Prime Minister Jozsef Antall on all these things in the course of handing over affairs”, Nemeth said.

The Tuesday issue of NEPSZABADSAG carries a short statement by Prime Minister Antall on this issue.

“The statement of Miklos Nemeth corresponds to facts. In the course of handing over the office, emphasizing his full responsibility, he informed me that earlier there had been nuclear devices on Hungarian soil but they had already been removed. I acknowledged the information, which was also confirmed by Hungarian military leaders and other reliable sources later.” Antall said in his statement.

Also in Tuesday’s NEPSZABADSAG, a high-ranking Hungarian military expert stated that Soviet nuclear devices had been deployed in Hungary for about 15 years. According to the expert, Soviet missile units having nuclear devices were stationed near the Hungarian settlements of Dombovar and Baj (both W Hungary).

Retired Brigadier General Janos Sebok, former commander of the Hungarian missile unit stated in an interview carried by the Hungarian daily NEPSZAVA that the date of the removal of nuclear devices from Hungary had been June 30, 1990, i.e. The date of the withdrawal of Soviet missiles.

According to Sebok, Soviet nuclear devices had been deployed in the Bakony hills, near Nagyvazsony (W Hungary).

NEPSZABADSAG Interview

AU3004101891 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG
in Hungarian 23 Apr 91 pp 1, 3

[Interview with an unidentified military expert by Peter Vajda; place and date not given: "Fifteen Years With Missiles"—first paragraph is NEPSZABADSAG introduction]

[Text] In connection with the issue of Soviet nuclear weapons deployed in Hungary, our correspondent asked the opinion of a high-ranking military expert who knew about the arsenal of the Soviet armed forces and Hungarian-Soviet military relations.

[Vajda] In your view, since when have the Soviets been storing nuclear weapons in Hungary?

[Answer] Certain indirect information shows that these weapons were stored here for about 15 years. [Former party leader] Janos Kadar approved the deployment of such weapons in Hungary. As you could also read, [former Prime Minister] Karoly Grosz did not see any date near Janos Kadar's signature, or perhaps he does not remember.

[Vajda] After all, what Soviet weapons deployed in Hungary could carry nuclear devices?

[Answer] An early variation of the Frog missile, as this is known in NATO code, and the Scud-A missile. The Frog is a nonguided single-stage tactical missile with a range of a few tens of kilometers. The Scud-A is a guided artillery tactical missile with a mobile launch pad, with a range of 80-150 km.

[Vajda] What other missiles replaced these early types in the Soviet arsenal in Hungary later?

[Answer] The nonguided tactical missile called Lana-M, and known as the Frog-7 in NATO code, replaced the early Frogs. Its range can be fixed according to the height of its launching pad, with a maximum of about 60 km. The Scud-A was replaced by the Scud-B guided tactical missile, known as R300 in the Soviet Army, and with a range of 160-260 km.

[Vajda] These weapons can carry both conventional and nuclear warheads. Are we certain that they were nuclear weapons?

[Answer] Yes, we are, and not only from the recent statements made by Anus, Gross, and Nemeth. In 1987, a Western source started from the premise that there were 36 Soviet nuclear missiles deployed in Hungary.

[Vajda] Do you know the location of Soviet missile units that had nuclear devices?

[Answer] I presume that they were deployed in the vicinity of Dombovar and in the village of Baja, near Tate

[Vajda] Did they store the nuclear warheads in the same places?

[Answer] According to Soviet regulations, such warheads cannot be stored in the same place during peacetime. Sometimes, the warheads were stored 10 kilometers away from the missile unit. In a specific period of time I know, these warheads were guarded by KGB troops and special units. These warheads were stored in containers that were regularly examined by specially-trained personnel.

[Vajda] Could there have also been nuclear bombs in Hungary?

[Answer] We cannot exclude that possibility either, namely that the Soviet military airfield in Debrecen was also used by long-range strategic Sukhoi-24 combat aircraft (NATO-code: Fencer C), which also carry nuclear bombs.

[Vajda] Could there also have been chemical warheads in Hungary?

[Answer] Chemical warheads were generally not stored far away from the missiles themselves.

[Vajda] Does the fact that Soviet nuclear devices were stored in Hungary mean that NATO also programmed its own devices to eliminate these targets?

[Answer] Yes. It is a priority goal of every military leadership to eliminate the other side's weapons of mass destruction. We could see that during the Iraqi war.

Soviet Spokesman Confirms Past Presence

LD2404165291 Budapest Domestic Service
in Hungarian 1500 GMT 24 Apr 91

[Text] A spokesman for the Moscow Ministry of Defense has confirmed that, within the framework of Warsaw Pact activities, Soviet nuclear weapons were stored in Hungary earlier, although only in small quantities.

Because a new Hungarian military leadership was appointed last summer, and because by this time there were no longer any Soviet nuclear weapons in Hungary, Moscow did not consider it expedient to inform the Hungarian military leadership about the matter, the spokesman added.

No Reply Received on Duration

LD2504165291 Budapest Domestic Service
in Hungarian 1500 GMT 25 Apr 91

[Text] The Ministry of Defense no longer has authoritative information on how long the Soviets stored nuclear warheads in Hungary and when they were removed. The spokesman for the ministry has said that the ministry

asked the Soviet chief-of-staff for information about the matter, but so far no reply has been received.

Gyorgy Keleti also stated that at the installations taken over after the withdrawal of Soviet troops no radiation pollution was found anywhere.

POLAND

Army Official Remarks on Technology Restrictions

*LD2504092591 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish
1400 GMT 24 Apr 91*

[Text] The Polish Army has virtually had its access to the most advanced technology cut off. The Soviet Union is not able to supply all the necessary spare parts. Following the collapse of the GDR, German partners have withdrawn from cooperation, leaving us with the hull of

warships already built but without any fittings. This information was given at a special news conference by the heads of the technological services of the Polish Army. General Jerzy (Lewicowicz), the head of research and military technological development, is talking about the import restrictions in force:

[(Lewicowicz)] Insofar as Poland, and likewise Czechoslovakia and Hungary, have acquired a more than an 85-percent reduction to the COCOM [Coordinating Committee for Multilateral Export Controls] restrictions, all countries continue to stipulate that these technologies not be applied in the military spheres. This virtually incapacitates the given country. The United States, as a result of our explicit request, has promised us that in each specific case our requests would be examined with a large possibility of mitigating the ban and order that are generally in force.

ARGENTINA

Government Asked To Continue Condor Project

UCR National Deputies

PY2504011691 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS
ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2210 GMT 24 Apr 91

[Text] Buenos Aires, 24 Apr (NA)—The bloc of Radical Civic Union (UCR) national deputies has asked the government to continue developing the Condor-2 and to "reject foreign pressures to dismantle it." This decision was announced at a news conference held by Cordoba Deputy Conrado Storani, Jr., UCR bloc leader Cesario Jaroslavsky, and other opposition legislators, including Simon Lazara (Unified Socialism).

Storani summarized the history of the Condor-2 project saying that "for some years our country has been developing missile technology, which has aided our access to high technology and has given us the possibility of manufacturing our own rocket to place satellites into orbit for peaceful purposes and of joining a market that until now has been reserved for very few."

Storani said charges against the country over the eventual military use of the missile are senseless, adding that "fifteen Third World countries are working on the project."

Storani added: "It is not fair to link the project with Iraq because Iraq had plenty of war materiel supplied by the same countries which would later condemn it at the United Nations for invading Kuwait."

Storani said the Argentine Government "has given in to pressure" and that "the UCR condemns national policies on the issue and urges the government to continue the project, which has cost the country so much human and material resources."

Condor in 'National Interest'

PY2504024091 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS
ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2235 GMT 24 Apr 91

[Text] Buenos Aires, 24 Apr (NA)—Senator Ricardo Lafferriere of the Radical Civic Union [UCR] today proposed that the Condor-2 project be declared "in the national interest" and that development be continued under "strategic congressional control."

Lafferriere said in a draft resolution that "the decision to discontinue the project is not right, much less so if it means destroying the studies, research, and prototypes produced in developing it." The government has announced that the Condor-2 has been deactivated.

The Entre Ríos legislator said that the Defense, Science and Technology, and Communications Committees

from each chamber of Congress "must be the forums for debate on a project that is extremely important for the nation."

Lafferriere said: "The Condor project has become a product of advanced technology for peaceful purposes linked to the development of satellites and computer sciences."

Lafferriere criticized U.S. Government pressure to dismantle the project even though he admitted that "mistrust of Argentina derives from past irresponsible attitudes. We must, however, stress to the world that we introduced democratic changes in 1983."

Government 'Suspects' Condor-2 Used in Gulf War

PY1904024891 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0020 GMT 19 Apr 91

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 18 Apr (EFE)—Argentine Vice President Eduardo Duhalde pointed out today that his government "suspects" that the locally developed Condor-2 missile "was used" in the Persian Gulf war.

Duhalde reported to the press that Argentine-U.S. relations and the "definitive" position to be adopted by Argentina on the missile project were analyzed during a meeting between the cabinet of ministers and President Carlos Menem. Duhalde added that the cabinet also discussed "the government's willingness to end discussions on this issue, which has been creating problems for a long time."

He said that "the previous administration decided to destroy" the missile and that, "although the original intent was to use the Condor-2 for peaceful objectives, it was used—or, at least, it is believed that it was used"—during the Persian Gulf War. [passage omitted]

Military sources have told EFE that high-ranking Air Force officers have expressed their "concern" to Menem over the investment of about \$200 million in research and design of the missile, mostly because its cost will be added to other Air Force losses when the project is suspended. Air Force Commander in Chief Brigadier Jose Juho held a meeting with the highest-ranking Air Force officers on 16 April. Foreign Minister Guido Di Tella and Economy Minister Domingo Cavallo were also invited to the meeting.

A military spokesman said Cavallo urged the military to "put a definitive end" to the manufacture of Condor-2 missiles because "international pressure is still being exerted on the Argentine Government on basis of the belief that the Condor-2 is still being manufactured in Argentina." The Condor-2 is approximately six meters long and can carry a 150 kilo "payload" some 300 kilometers.

EL SALVADOR

Government Denies Possession of Chemical Weapons

PATR04043291 San Salvador *EL MUNDO* in Spanish
3 Apr 91 p 3

[Text] The Armed Forces of El Salvador have no chemical weapons states a government communique issued on 2 April to clarify a report published abroad.

The communique adds that, given the upcoming meeting of the Esquipulas Agreements' Security Commission, and given the report that appeared in foreign media stating that El Salvador is one of the Central American countries that probably have chemical weapons, the government reports the following:

"1. The Salvadoran Armed Forces have no chemical weapons in their arsenal

"2. The ban on the use of chemical and biological weapons is included in the provisions of international human rights and international laws, which are reason enough for not contemplating the purchase of that type of weapon at any time

"3. Likewise, El Salvador respects its international pledges and, as a signatory of the 1925 protocol concerning the ban on the use of asphyxiating, toxic, and other such gases and bacteriological means—currently regulated by the Agreement on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, and Storage of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxic Weapons and Their Destruction, which was signed in 1972, it has adopted no measure which violates that protocol

"4. Given the aforementioned report's lack of grounds, the Government of El Salvador reasserts its willingness and pledge to continue to work toward peace and stability in Central America, particularly within the framework of the Esquipulas Agreements and the security commission they established."

ALGERIA

'Peaceful Character' of Nuclear Effort Viewed

ID3064123891 Algiers APS in English 1045 GMT
30 Apr 91

[Text] Algiers (APS)—Having been for a longtime the privilege of developed countries, nuclear technology is becoming within developing countries one of the main priorities of their socioeconomic development programme. Algeria, like many other countries interested in the acquisition and mastery of nuclear technology for peaceful aims, set up in collaboration with some countries, a series of programmes in terms of nuclear research having no purpose but its development.

Hence was created in cooperation with Argentina "Nur" reactor conceived for training technical and scientific staff, fundamental and applied research in the field of nuclear physics, nuclear engineering and small production of radioisotopes to use them for medical, scientific and industrial purposes.

In its efforts of mastering leading techniques in terms of nuclear research and exploring all fields related to its development, Algeria undertook, since several years, [as received] studies in this regard in various sectors such as industry, agriculture and health through the use of the radioisotopes and nuclear radiation.

As for food and agriculture fields, nuclear research allows, for instance, to resolve numerous problems related to agricultural production, food products' consumption, the protection of crops, as well as animal production as health.

Algeria's efforts are particularly aimed at rejecting all propositions of any controlled installations that could inevitably lead to a total dependence in terms of leading technology since the notion "technological transfer" still remains a delusion for many developing countries. These efforts also enabled the creation of a research and researchers' city in Ain Ouassera in 1983 to ensure the blossoming of scientific and technical research in aid of economic, social, and cultural development as stipulated in the issued decree of the official paper of October 83.

Considering nuclear technology as a mainspring of all other technologies, and developing a policy of cooperation with all advanced countries in this field, and ready to an effective participation of Algerian executives, Algeria undertook with China whose scientific cooperation lasts since a long time, the setting up in Ain Ouassera of a reactor of research and production of 15 megawatts power using a weak enriched uranium fuel [sentence as received] This reactor however is still being built up.

The objective of cooperation in the field of nuclear energy either with Argentina or China, reflects thus, an exclusively peaceful character.

The commitment of using this reactor for peaceful purposes is strongly asserted by scientific research services that specify that the entire matter is about being provided with a civil nuclear technology in the sole purpose of mastering the application of nuclear energies within the scope of development.

Therefore, there are [word indistinct] guarantees and the very International Atomic Energy Agency "recommends a physical protection in view of the noticeable property of a nuclear installation. [no closing quotation marks as received] Guarantees of using this reactor and the peaceful intention that was actually shown, could not at any time undergo any confusion. Therefore, any nuclear installation could be submitted to an international control only if the concerned country wishes to upon a voluntary and sovereign basis.

INDIA

BHEL To Supply Equipment to Nuclear Plant

BK2204093891 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0830 GMT 22 Apr 91

[Text] The public sector Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, BHEL, has bagged the prestigious 40 crore rupee order for supply four steam generators for the first 500 megawatt unit of the Tarapur atomic power project near Bombay. The steam generators will be manufactured at BHEL's Trichy plant.

A press release issued in New Delhi today said BHEL has also done design and engineering of 50 megawatt steam generators and all the major primary heat exchangers, including standby cooler and moderator heat exchanger.

IRAN

Commentary Criticizes U.S. Arms Sales to Iraq

ID2104044791 Tehran in English to Europe
1930 GMT 20 Apr 91

[Text] Diplomatic sources of the United Nations say, Iraq gave a list of its missiles and biological and chemical weapons to the UN secretary general on Friday. The measure came in accordance with the UN Resolution 687. Although a complete list of these weapons had not been released before, U.S. and British Governments have termed this information as inadequate. At the same time, an expert at the U.S. Defense Department said that three years ago he had asked the pentagon officials not to send weapons to Iraq, but they took no measures to check the arms dispatched to that country because of its ongoing war against Iran at that time.

These comments were [word indistinct] on the issuance of an order by the White House on the dismissal of that official from the U.S. Defense Department. Apparently the Pentagon officials were taking measures to check any revelation of the amount of direct and indirect military aid extended by Americans to Iraq during the eight-year

war, whereas the extent of U.S. arms aid to that state is not something to be kept hidden from the general public. On this very ground the Western governments by evading the existing realities, are trying to divest themselves of the liabilities stemming from the outcome of such military aid to the Iraqi regime.

In view of the (conditions) arising out of the Persian Gulf war, it seems the U.S.-led Western coalition is seeking to find a new foothold in the region through every possible means. This policy is (presumably) aimed at opposing the interests of the regime ruling in Iraq, whereas in the past, those countries often collaborate with each other in confronting their common enemy. Despite all the slogans and assertions of the U.S. officials and Western leaders, the delivery of weapons to Iraq still continues with the only difference being that such a measure was taken in the form of contracts between Iraq and other governments in the past, but today it is taking place clandestinely and through smuggling.

What is (significant about) the arms manufacturing companies is solely the sale of destructive weapons and they have the least care for humanitarian and national motive in the pursuit of this goal. One has to wait and see if the dispatch of the list of chemical and biological weapons by Iraq to the United Nations will entail revelation of those plans which have provided Baghdad with those weapons.

IAEA Official Tours Nuclear Facilities

ID2204123591 Tehran IRNA in English 1042 GMT 22 Apr 91

[Text] Tehran, April 22, IRNA—The visiting deputy director of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Norelly Bin Muslim inspected several scientific, technical and research projects of Iran's Atomic Energy Organisation (IAEO) in three Iranian cities Saturday and Sunday.

In his tour of the centers in Tehran, Karaj and Esfahan, Bin Muslim was briefed on problems on the way of implementation of the projects and also reviewed ways of IAEA cooperation with Iran for completion of the projects.

Bin Muslim also met with vice-president and IAEO head Reza Amrollahi and submitted a message from the IAEA director-general. He also expressed satisfaction with the progress achieved in the organisation's projects.

The two sides further discussed completion of Bushehr nuclear plant in southern Iran with respect to talks held with German authorities in this respect.

ISRAEL

Ne'eman: Foreign Nuclear Help Considered

T40105101191 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 1 May 91 p 2

[Text] Israel is considering building a nuclear reactor with the help of other countries. Energy Minister Yuval Ne'eman told the Knesset yesterday. He did not specify which countries might be involved.

Ne'eman, addressing the Knesset on his ministry's activities, said, "It is conceivable that Israel will build a plant with partners or foreign advice. We have to build primarily on the basis of Israeli know-how, and get as much help as possible from the outside."

But "there is no clear decision on the construction of a reactor," he said. "The ministry is considering possibilities."

Ne'eman said a private Israeli investor was deliberating whether to import a Soviet-manufactured 15-megawatt atomic reactor for use in purifying water. He mentioned that the ministry would attach a large water-purifying plant to the planned second coal-generated power station in Hadera.

Israel was successfully developing its shale oil reserves and was on its way to building two 120-megawatt power plants fueled by shale oil, he said. These will be the first of 10 such plants scheduled for the coming years. He said that by the year 2003, shale oil would provide 10 percent of Israel's energy needs.

Ne'eman said Israel was not counting on solar energy for the time being because it was five times more expensive than conventional processes. Private Israeli companies, he noted, built 95 percent of the solar energy facilities in the world, and one of these companies, Ormat, is currently building a plant in Antarctica.

Coal will account for up to 70 percent of Israel's electricity production by the turn of the century, he said.

PAKISTAN

Editorial Criticizes U.S. Policy on Chemical Weapons

BK1404154091 Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 14 Apr 91 p 6

[Editorial: "The Chemical Weapons Octopus"]

[Text] Although reports of the use of chemical weapons by the occupation forces in Indian-held Kashmir await confirmation it is bad enough that various media sources have alleged that this is being done. It were these reports to which Science and Technology Minister Hamid Nasir Chatha was referring Thursday in the National Assembly. India, if the reports are true, will be the third country to have entered what can safely be termed the

chemical weapons club. Iraq, of course, became the second when it used them against its own Kurdish population and the first and foremost was the great mentor of the two, the almighty United States of America, when it initiated the barbaric practice in Vietnam.

Having reduced the lush green landscape of Vietnam to a desolate wasteland by the use of defluents which reduced the opulent forests of that country to a desert land, the US then proceeded to supply these diabolical weapons to its one-time protege Iraq, to enable it to 'crush' the Islamic Revolution of Iran, something nauseatingly repugnant to the Americans. While the Iranian forces and the dissident Kurds were being mercilessly subjected to the use of chemical weapons by Saddam Hussayn, the US was content, to borrow a term, [to] 'fiddle' while the Iraqi dictator had his will. It would be useless to say that nobody condemned the use of chemical weapons by the US itself in Vietnam because, to all intents and purposes, this 'giant' among nations has always arbitrarily arrogated to itself the position of sole judge and executioner in international affairs. Introspection and soul-searching have always been weak points with US administrations.

Now, because it suits the United States eminently to do so, its voice is most strident in condemning the use of Saddam Husayn's use of chemical weapons against his own dissident population. When it suited the US, it was all right that Saddam should use chemical weapons against the Kurds. Now, when he is giving a repeat performance, it is highly condemnable! Whatever the logic behind the whole thing, to all but the US, it is nothing but perverse. One can imagine with what glee the US must be hearing reports of the use of chemical weapons against the freedom fighters by the Indians in the part of Kashmir occupied by them. No doubt an American condemnation will ultimately be forthcoming but, knowing the US as we do, it will most undoubtedly be more for form's sake than anything else. It is equally clear that the US will never admit that other 'humanists' are only playing 'follow my leader' when they subject dissident populations to the use of chemical weapons. Since it was the US which set the example, it is only right that it now take definite steps to see that this odious form of warfare is internationally outlawed.

Editorial Notes 'Double Standards' in U.S. Nuclear Concerns

BK2004124991 Karachi DAWN in English
10 Apr 91 p 11

[Editorial: "And Now the Missile Bugbear"]

[Text] For Pakistan these days the news from Washington is seldom a source of much comfort. Skepticism about Pakistan's intentions, especially in the nuclear field, runs so deep that nothing that Pakistan says, no matter how passionately or convincingly, seems to make not the slightest difference. The aid cut-off stemming

from America's concern regarding Pakistan's nuclear programme is something that this country is learning to live with. But to judge by the latest reports from Washington, America is now fearful that Pakistan might get its hands on ballistic missiles. So it has told the Chinese, which is supposed to be planning to sell missiles to Pakistan, to exercise caution in this respect. This is the upshot of a recent question-and-answer session at the State Department.

While unexceptional in principle, the American commitment to combat the spread of nuclear weapons and the missiles that deliver such weapons suffers from a great deal of selectivity. Take first the case of nuclear weapons. Pakistan is only suspected of possessing them or of having the capability to produce them, while India, its next-door neighbour, is known to possess a proven nuclear weapons capability. Indeed, if New Delhi's testing of a nuclear device in 1974 is taken into account (the so-called peaceful nuclear explosion), all doubts would be swept aside on that score. And yet there is only one Pressler Amendment that the US Congress has passed whose only target is Pakistan. Nor is this argument confined to India alone. As Pakistanis have always pointed out, Israel and South Africa are also known to be nuclear powers. Yet the United States shuts its eagle eyes to that fact, reserving all its concern and all the moral courage of which it is capable for the nuclear programme of a country like Pakistan. In doing so, it overlooks the fact that Washington had no problem about certifying Pakistan's nuclear innocence until about two years ago—the time point coinciding with the pull-out of the last Soviet soldier from Afghanistan. Apart from this perceptual metamorphosis, there is an obvious onesidedness in all of this which seriously undercuts the sincerity of American protestations about nuclear proliferation.

The same arguments apply to the latest bogey about missile proliferation. Whether Pakistan has such missiles or is only trying to procure them is beside the point. By targeting Pakistan alone and by turning a blind eye to other countries (India for one, which is rather proud of the delivery capability of its missiles), the United States succeeds only in drawing attention to its own double standards in this regard. At any rate, whatever the logical lapses from which the American position suffers, Pakistan should be under no illusion that America is going to shift its stand easily. If logic has little to do with the Pressler Amendment, it is unlikely to have much to do with this latest concern regarding missile proliferation either. Pakistan should accordingly be resigned to hearing more about this subject in future. Along with nuclear proliferation, missile proliferation looks set to become another item in the list of continuous problems that is drawing the two countries apart.

Afghan Missile Kills 1 in Pakistani-Held Zone

BK1904004291 Hong Kong AFP in English 2334 GMT
18 Apr 91

[Text] Peshawar, Pakistan, April 18 (AFP)—A missile apparently fired from Afghanistan has landed in Landi

Kotal, a tribal zone controlled by Pakistan, killing one person, local officials said Thursday. The officials gave no details on the missile, which landed Wednesday, saying only it was Soviet-built.

The Moscow-backed government in Kabul has often accused Pakistan of intervening in the affairs of Afghanistan, a charge it renewed following the capture of the Afghan city of Khowst March 31 by the mujahidin.

USSR Offers Nuclear Reprocessing

OW1504141691 Tokyo KYODO in English 1343 GMT 15 Apr 91

[Text] Sendai, April 15 KYODO—A senior Soviet Government official on Monday indicated at an international meeting here that the Soviet Union is ready to reprocess spent nuclear fuel for foreign countries, organizers said.

B.V. Nikipelov, first vice minister of nuclear power, said, "We have reprocessing capacity well over the domestic demands." There is one such plant in the Soviet Union which can reprocess 400 tons of spent nuclear fuel a year, he said.

The Soviet Union suspended a plan to build a second plant following the world's most serious nuclear accident at Chernobyl in April 1986, he said.

However, Japanese nuclear experts said it is technically difficult for the Soviet reprocessing plant to treat Japanese spent fuel because of differences between nuclear reactor types in the two countries.

Leningrad AES Chernobyl-Type Reactor Overhauled

PM1704125191 Moscow Central Television First Program Network in Russian 0900 GMT 15 Apr 91

[Report by S. Chekalin from the "Television News Service" newscast]

[Text] [Announcer] Soon it will be the fifth anniversary of the Chernobyl disaster, and the specter of Chernobyl is still haunting the country. The fear of the nuclear bogey remains in people's hearts, and this is quite understandable. Another aftereffect is people's special attitude toward the nuclear power industry.

According to the USSR Ministry of Atomic Power Engineering and Industry, the planning and construction of 60 nuclear power stations with a total capacity of 160 million kilowatts has now been discontinued. Nonetheless, the country's scientists and designers claim that they have learned their lesson from Chernobyl. A great deal has been done of late to ensure the safer operation of nuclear power stations.

[Chekalin] What you see are the buildings of the Leningrad Nuclear Electric Power Station [AES], which is located on the shores of the Gulf of Finland. We have filmed of all its four one-gigawatt power units from the air. The capital overhaul of the first power unit's reactor which has just been completed can be described as an event of special importance. Some 15 years ago it initiated the series of the selfsame RBMK-1000 nuclear reactors which are now being referred to as the Chernobyl reactors. The overhaul carried out on this "firstling" reactor is unprecedented in world practice. All technological lines have been replaced. This is comparable to a heart transplant. New monitoring and accident-prevention systems have been installed. Essentially, an updated reactor has been created which meets all the stipulations of the IAEA [International Atomic Energy Agency]. Tests of the new equipment are currently under way. The reactor's new life exceeds 10 years. The rebirth of this reactor will make it possible to embark on the renewal of the nuclear hearts of all the power units of the Leningrad, Chernobyl, Kursk, and other nuclear power stations of this series in the near future.

AUSTRIA

Austria Joins Missile Technology Control Regime

*AU1804123191 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG
in German 18 Apr 91 p 4*

[Text] In February 1991 Austria, as the 16th member country, gave notification of its participation in the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR). The goal of this group is to prevent the proliferation of carriers that can be used to transport nuclear warheads and of the corresponding technology.

The members are obligated to inform each other about applications for exports and goods movements of missile systems and unmanned carriers with a range of more than 300 km and a load capacity of more than 500 kg (category 1). Information concerning goods of category 2 (engine elements and equipment) is optional.

The other members of the group are Australia, Belgium, Denmark, Germany, France, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, Canada, Luxembourg, New Zealand, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, and the United States.

The group does not have any permanent institutions, the members meet for regular consultations. At the most recent meeting in Tokyo in March, Austria was for the first time represented by a delegation.

At this meeting a joint appeal to all states was passed to apply the guidelines of the MTCR. In addition, a consensus was reached to adjust the regime to the current requirements concerning the categories of the goods and to tighten export controls. The members also agreed on the view that after the experiences of the Gulf war, stricter verification is of particular importance.

The next meeting of MTCR members will take place in autumn 1991.

GERMANY

Kohl Calls Missile Destruction Policy Success

*LD0605093791 Berlin ADN in German 0858 GMT
6 May 91*

[Text] Bonn (ADN)—Chancellor Helmut Kohl has said the destruction of the last medium-range missiles in the United States and in the Soviet Union today is also an "outstanding success of our policies". Three years after the INF Treaty came into force "land-based nuclear medium range systems with a range between 500 and 5,000 km are now no longer stationed on German soil," Kohl said in Bonn today.

From the very beginning it had been the objective of his defense policy "to create peace with fewer weapons." "Without our steadfastness in this time and without our responsible security policy actions, the Soviet Union

would not have been persuaded to negotiate," the chancellor stressed. After all, the INF Treaty had caused a change in Soviet foreign policy and triggered a policy of internal reforms. It was that policy that led to the overcoming of the East-West conflict and the reestablishment of German unification.

Experts To Measure Radioactivity in Chernobyl

*AU2604095791 Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER
ALLGEMEINE in German 26 Apr 91 p 1*

[Text] ("Hal" report: "German Experts To Measure Radioactivity in Chernobyl")

[Text] Bonn, 25 April—On the fifth anniversary of the Chernobyl reactor accident, FRG Environment Minister Toepfer (Christian Democratic Union) called for the development of an "international security partnership." This is a priority goal of the FRG Government, he said in Bonn. The constant improvement of nuclear facilities remains a permanent task. In the Soviet Union people have not come to terms with the consequences of the reactor accident. In May, German experts will begin a measurement program in the radioactive contaminated areas of the Soviet Union. They will brief approximately 100,000 people on their radioactive exposure. The FRG Government will subsidize the program with 7.1 million German marks.

SPAIN

Extremadura Leader May Resign Over Nuclear Plant

*P42504141791 Madrid TVE-1 Television Network
in Spanish 1830 GMT 24 Apr 91*

[Text] The construction of the nuclear plant in Valdecaballeros, Badajoz, has been suspended and the government must decide whether it will be put into operation. Today this plant was the reason for a notable—and, by the way, unusually political—statement. It came from Juan Carlos Rodriguez Ibarra, Socialist president of the Extremadura Board, who in the presence of Socialist Deputy Prime Minister Narcis Serra voiced his intention to resign should the chief executive authorize the opening of that nuclear plant. The statements of the Extremadura Board president are included in a report filed by Amalia Sanchez Sanpedro:

[Begin recording] [Rodriguez] We won elections in Extremadura with government electoral programs, one of which was to oppose the opening of the Valdecaballeros Nuclear Plant. Therefore, should our position in this regard be disowned, we would have to be consistent with our decisions and the promises we made to the citizens. I would obviously, therefore, have to resign from my position in the regional government. Since I am sure that the Socialist Government in 1991 will do the same thing it did in 1983, however, the opposition will probably not get its way at this time.

[Sanchez] Narcis Serra has said nothing about Valdecaballeros. He has, however, asked that there be no speculations until the government comes up with a decision regarding the review of the energy plan, which will take place before the summer, and after he listens to all the parties involved.

Narcis Serra has described the relationship between the Extremadura Board and the government as a model of what the search for joint solutions between the central and autonomous should be like. [end recording]

Defense Ministry Denies Shift on Nuclear Arms

*PM2904134391 Madrid ABC in Spanish 14 Apr 91
p 27*

[“S.N.” report: “Government Asserts That It Will Not Give NATO Nuclear Logistic Support, Even in Event of Nuclear Attack”]

[Excerpt] Madrid—The Defense Ministry has asserted through an official note that the government will give the Atlantic alliance no kind of nuclear logistic support and maintains its ban on deploying or stockpiling nuclear weapons or bringing them into our territory. An official spokesman for the ministry assured ABC that this stance would be maintained in all eventualities—even in the event of a massive nuclear attack on the allies. The Defense Ministry thus denied the report published in this newspaper yesterday which stated that the government had agreed to give the Atlantic alliance nuclear logistical support if an attack of that kind occurred.

The Defense Ministry's official note says the following:

“In light of the report published in a Madrid newspaper under the heading ‘Spain Will Give Atlantic Alliance Nuclear Logistical Support,’ which refers to the signing in Brussels Friday of the fourth coordination agreement between Spain and NATO, the Defense Ministry wishes to make the following clarification:

“This fourth coordination agreement solely contains our Armed Forces’ commitment to preserve the integrity of Spanish territory. Hence the references contained in the above-mentioned report to the logistical support which our country would give the alliance and the use of Spanish soil as a rear base are not covered in this fourth agreement but will be dealt with in the sixth coordination agreement, which is currently under consideration.

“This clarification having been made, this ministry categorically denies that our country will give the alliance nuclear logistical support and explains that this matter has never been considered in the negotiations between Spain and NATO. The Spanish Government has fulfilled, fulfills, and will continue to fulfill the commitments resulting from the referendum on our staying in the alliance concerning the ban on deploying or stockpiling nuclear weapons or bringing them into

Spanish territory. This is a clear stance by the Spanish Government which the Atlantic alliance and its members know and respect.

“With respect to the coordination agreements reached or under consideration between NATO and Spain, it must be pointed out that the first two, which concern air defense of the territory and naval-air operations, have now entered fully into force. The third agreement, on naval-air operations in the western Mediterranean, has now been signed by the military authorities, as has the fourth, signed Friday, on preserving the integrity of Spanish territory. It is hoped that they will be endorsed by NATO’s Defense Planning Committee at the meeting which it will hold in May. The last two agreements—on surveillance of the Strait [of Gibraltar] and its approaches, and use of the territory as a rear base—are currently under consideration by the respective working parties.”

Secret Clauses

The report carried by ABC yesterday told of a secret clause mentioning the Spanish Army’s logistical support in the extreme event of a nuclear attack. According to what our correspondent in Brussels, Jesus Fonseca, confirmed yesterday, highly reliable sources in the Atlantic alliance state that the fourth agreement between Spain and NATO on the Spanish Army’s tasks within our borders in the event of an attack on the alliance includes two secret clauses which open the door to nuclear logistical support.

As ABC reported yesterday, the government has not accepted the use and stockpiling of nuclear weapons in any circumstances.

With respect to the other consequences of the latest agreement signed with NATO yesterday, this week Spain has taken a further step in defining its military role within NATO and “within the allied efforts to ensure coordination of the military contributions to joint defense following the Gulf war,” in the words of a senior NATO official.

The previous agreements had already established the Spanish Army’s contribution to allied naval-air operations in the eastern Atlantic, which was possible only after accommodating Portugal’s reservations, to air defense of the territory, and to coverage of the eastern Mediterranean with naval and air forces.

All these agreements establish the coordination arrangements between the Spanish Armed Forces and the allied commands.

With respect to the latest document signed by Defense Chief of Staff Admiral Gonzalo Martin Granizo and the three NATO supreme commanders, this chiefly affects the Army and does not rule out the possibility of foreign troops taking part in Spain’s defense in the event of conflict, although the Spanish Government still rules out the stationing of its forces abroad. [passage omitted]

INTERNATIONAL

Closing of Krsko Nuclear Power Plant Discussed

91WPO0814 Ljubljana NEODVINSKI DNEVNIK
in Slovenia 21 Mar 91 p 2

[Article by Igor Gruden: "On Financial Support Later"]

[Text] Trieste, 21 March (from a Slovenia RTV [Radio-Television] correspondent)—An international meeting with the title "Closing Krsko," organized by the Greens of the Furlanije-Julijkska district, was a sort of prologue for the collection of signatures against the Krsko nuclear power plant by Trieste's TRIESTE OGGI (3,700 signatures were collected, including the signatures of most of the Trieste parties). The participants in the meeting from the host country were Feruccio Saro, the national minister for industry, Andrea Wahrenfennig, the national advisor of the Greens, Dusan Plut, the president of the Greens of Slovenia, Slovene Energy Minister Miha Tomsic, and representatives of the Greens of Stajerska and Carinthian antinuclear organizations, with which we are familiar from their protests at Krsko.

The danger represented by the nuclear power plant was also discussed by Dusan Plut; he warned about the high seismic activity in that area and the difficulties with all types of radioactive wastes. The Slovene government intends to close Krsko by 1995, but Plut is not convinced that all the parties that support this intention are thinking seriously. The biggest obstacle to the closing is Croatia's energy strategy, which is based on nuclear energy. He welcomed the solidarity of the neighboring countries and also protest actions, which the Slovene Greens, as a party in the government, naturally cannot organize, but in which they can participate.

Energy Minister Miha Tomsic said that the decision on the closing was primarily a political one and only secondarily an economic or energy one, etc. Under the heading of the "economic aspect," he mentioned that the cost of "nuclear electricity" was 30 percent lower than the average product cost at an electric power plant, whereas the price of uranium from Zirovski Vrh was three times higher than world prices. That made the decision to close the uranium mine that much easier. In response to a question about how he viewed the cost of a nuclear power plant, Tomsic revealed that it included only the expenses of raw materials, operation, taxes, and only a minimal part of the principal, which we have not yet begun to pay off; the price structure does not even consider the expenses of a possible closing before the end of its operational life.

The national representative for industry, Feruccio Saro, only supported the national government's request for the

closing, but he also understands that closing it without simultaneously ensuring an alternative energy source means too severe a risk for both republics. One cannot count on the financial participation of Italian capital until the economic and political situation in Slovenia and Yugoslavia is stabilized: "Currently no one is prepared to invest even five lire in your country," the national representative explained very eloquently.

The Greens from Italy and Austria are in favor of such a closing, but 1995 is an extreme deadline for them. They are calling upon their governments to press Slovenia (the Carinthians are very critical of the behavior of the Slovene government) and especially Croatia, and to negotiate with money as well. Peter Hagenauer from Gradec announced that just the day before yesterday, the Austrian government allocated its first "tranche" in the amount of 45 million shillings for preparatory work on closing Krsko. In this connection he mentioned maliciously that the contribution would certainly have been larger if Krsko had been closer to the Danube than to Gradec...

IAEA Conference on Chernobyl Disaster Planned

4U260411191 Party AFP in English 1008 GMT
26 Apr 91

[Text] Vienna, April 26 (AFP)—The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) will examine the results of a year-long international study on the Chernobyl nuclear disaster from May 21 to 24 at its Vienna headquarters, it said Friday.

The announcement, five years to the day after the accident on April 26, 1986, said the study concentrated on the environmental and health risks of the accident. It also evaluated protective measures that have been taken against the radiation contamination.

The project was requested by Moscow in 1990 to study the effects on the three republics worst hit by the radiation, the Ukraine, Belorussia and the Russian Federation.

Some 200 independent experts from 22 countries and seven international organizations took part in the project, which includes 40 missions to the Soviet Union.

Though the results of the 1,000-page report have not yet been disclosed, an Austrian expert involved, Friedrich Steinhaeusler, said recently there was little hope that it would prove any increase in cancer in the high-risk zones but that residents in these areas remain extremely worried.

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